

FINITE ORBITS FOR NILPOTENT ACTIONS ON THE TORUS

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ABSTRACT. A homeomorphism of the 2-torus with Lefschetz number different from zero has a fixed point. We give a version of this result for nilpotent groups of diffeomorphisms. We prove that a nilpotent group of 2-torus diffeomorphisms has finite orbits when the group has some element with Lefschetz number different from zero.

1. INTRODUCTION

Abelian groups of isotopic to the identity C^1 -diffeomorphisms of closed orientable surfaces different from the 2-sphere and the 2-torus have global fixed points [10, Franks-Handel-Parwani], i.e. there exists a common fixed point for all elements of the group. They also prove that if the surface is the 2-sphere then such groups have finite orbits with at most two elements [9]. This result was generalized to nilpotent groups by the second author [19]. The situation is different for the 2-torus \mathbb{T}^2 since there are isotopic to the identity diffeomorphisms with no finite orbits. For instance consider the diffeomorphism $\tilde{\phi} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $\tilde{\phi}(x, y) = (x + \sqrt{2}, y)$. It induces a holomorphic diffeomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ without finite orbits.

In this context when the surface is different from the 2-torus the existence of global fixed points or finite orbits is essentially imposed by the surface topology and the dynamics of the nilpotent (or abelian) relation on the group. Several papers have focused on this issue as [16, 18] for abelian and nilpotent connected Lie groups respectively, [2, 3, 12, 6, 9, 10, 1] for abelian groups and [5, 19, 8] for the nilpotent ones.

In order to find finite orbits for the 2-torus \mathbb{T}^2 we need to impose more conditions on the groups other than the nilpotent property. The conditions can be either of topological nature or of more dynamical type. In this article we obtain finite orbits through the former approach. The latter point of view is studied in the forthcoming article *Global fixed points for nilpotent actions on the torus* (cf. [7]).

A natural topological condition on $G \subset \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{T}^2)$ to obtain finite orbits is the existence of some element in G whose Lefschetz number is different from zero. Such property plays the role of a rigidity condition on the nilpotent group G . It allows to show the following result.

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Theorem 1.1. *Let G be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{T}^2)$. If G has some element whose Lefschetz number is different from zero then G has a finite orbit.*

Here, $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{T}^2)$ denotes the set of C^1 -diffeomorphisms of the 2-torus.

The Lefschetz fixed point theorem guarantees a fixed point for each element of G whose Lefschetz number is different from zero. But the existence of such an element is not sufficient to guarantee a global fixed point since for instance G may have some elements without fixed points. This is the case for the abelian subgroup G of $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ generated by the maps

$$\psi(z_1, z_2) = (\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(z_1, z_2) = (-z_1, -z_2) \quad \text{where} \quad z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{C}.$$

In this example ϕ has no fixed point and the Lefschetz number of ψ is equal to 4.

Theorem 1.1 provides a natural version, in the torus \mathbb{T}^2 and for the C^1 -differentiability class, of some result proved by Ghys for the 2-sphere in the analytic case. In [11] Ghys proves the following theorem.

Theorem (Ghys). *Nilpotent groups of real analytic diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{S}^2 have finite orbits.*

Naturally, in the result of Ghys, the identity map is an element with Lefschetz number different from zero. The arguments in the proofs of these two results are very different and it is not clear at all how to generalize the real analytic arguments to the C^1 case for \mathbb{S}^2 or other closed orientable surfaces with Euler characteristic different from zero.

At the end of this article we present versions of Theorem 1.1 for the cases where the surface is the Klein bottle, the compact annulus and the compact Möbius strip.

Given a homeomorphism ψ of \mathbb{T}^2 , we denote by $L(\psi)$ the Lefschetz number of ψ . Let us remark that the class of ψ in the mapping class group of the torus can be identified with a matrix $[\psi]$ in $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$. The following elementary property will be key in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 1.2. *The Lefschetz number of a homeomorphism ψ of \mathbb{T}^2 is different from zero if and only if $1 \notin \text{spec}[\psi]$.*

Proof. Since $L(\psi) = \det(\text{Id} - [\psi])$ for tori in any dimension (cf. [4]), we conclude that $L(\psi)$ vanishes if and only if $1 \in \text{spec}[\psi]$. \square

The condition $1 \notin \text{spec}[\psi]$ induces some rigidity phenomena for ψ since in such a case the identity map is the unique deck transformation that commutes with $\tilde{\psi}$ (cf. Lemma 3.1) where $\tilde{\psi}$ is a lift of ψ to the universal covering \mathbb{R}^2 of \mathbb{T}^2 . In particular the set $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi})$ of fixed points of $\tilde{\psi}$ will be an (eventually empty) compact set by Lemma 3.7.

In order to show Theorem 1.1 it suffices to find a finite index normal subgroup of G that has a global fixed point. For this we choose a convenient $\psi \in G$ with $L(\psi) \neq 0$ and a lift $\tilde{\psi}$ such that $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi}) \neq \emptyset$. We use the property $1 \notin \text{spec}[\psi]$ and the description of the nilpotent subgroups of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ to obtain a nilpotent subgroup \tilde{H} of diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^2 consisting of lifts of elements of a finite index normal subgroup H of G . Moreover we can suppose $\tilde{\psi} \in \tilde{H}$. Since $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi})$ is a non-empty compact set, \tilde{H} has a global fixed point by Theorem 1.4 of [19] (cf. Theorem 2.4). Hence H has a global fixed point.

2. PRELIMINARIES

This section is devoted to introducing some definitions and notations. For later reference, we also present the classification of nilpotent subgroups of the mapping class group of \mathbb{T}^2 .

Definition 2.1. In the rest of this article $\text{Fix}(f)$ denotes the set of fixed points of the map f . If L is a family of maps we note $\text{Fix}(L) := \bigcap_{f \in L} \text{Fix}(f)$. We say that $\text{Fix}(L)$ is the set of *global fixed points* of the family L .

Let G be a group and H be a subgroup of G . We denote by $[H, G]$ the subgroup of G generated by the elements of the form $[h, g] = hgh^{-1}g^{-1}$ where $h \in H$ and $g \in G$. If H is a normal subgroup of G then $[H, G]$ is a subgroup of H which is normal in G .

Given a group G let us consider the *upper central series* $\{Z^{(n)}(G)\}_{n \geq 0}$ of G

$$Z^{(n+1)}(G) := \{g \in G ; [g, f] \in Z^{(n)}(G) \text{ for all } f \in G\}$$

where $Z^{(0)}(G)$ is the trivial subgroup of G . The members of the upper central series are characteristic subgroups of G . In particular they are normal subgroups of G and we have

$$Z^{(0)}(G) \subset Z^{(1)}(G) \subset \dots \subset Z^{(n)}(G) \subset \dots \subset G.$$

If $Z^{(n)}(G) = G$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ we say that G is a *nilpotent group*. The smallest $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $Z^{(n)}(G) = G$ is the *nilpotency class* of G .

We denote by $\text{Homeo}(M)$ and $\text{Homeo}_0(M)$ the group of homeomorphisms of a manifold M and its subgroup of homeomorphisms isotopic to the identity map respectively.

Definition 2.2. Let $[\cdot] : \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow \text{MCG}(\mathbb{T}^2) = \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ be the map associating to an element of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ its image in the mapping class group. Given a subgroup G of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ we denote by $[G]$ the image of G by $[\cdot]$.

Nilpotent subgroups of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ induce nilpotent subgroups of the mapping class group of \mathbb{T}^2 , i.e. nilpotent subgroups of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$. We will need a classification of such groups in order to study rotational properties. They are virtually cyclic and metabelian. Moreover, there exists a unique example of a non-abelian group, up to conjugacy.

Lemma 2.3. *Let \mathcal{G} be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{MCG}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Then \mathcal{G} is either of the form $\langle N \rangle$ or $\langle N, -N \rangle$ for some $N \in \mathcal{G}$, or it is conjugated by a matrix in $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Q})$ to the group*

$$\mathcal{H} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \right. \\ \left. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

The group \mathcal{H} is isomorphic to the dihedral group D_4 . We are admitting orientation-reversing classes in the mapping class group. Notice that if all classes are orientation-preserving then \mathcal{G} is abelian. We did not find a proof of the above lemma in the literature and for sake of clarity we will prove it in Appendix A.

Conventions. From now on, we make the following conventions. A homeomorphism $\tilde{\psi} \in \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ always denotes a lift to the universal covering of $\psi \in \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ and vice-versa. Moreover, $\pi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ denotes the universal covering map and unless explicitly stated otherwise a lift means a lift to the universal covering.

Let G be a subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. We say that a subgroup \tilde{G} of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is a *lift* of G if any element $\tilde{\phi}$ of \tilde{G} is a lift of some element ϕ of G and the natural projection $\kappa : \tilde{G} \rightarrow G$ defined by $\kappa(\tilde{\phi}) = \phi$ is an isomorphism of groups. Let us remark that the definition of lift for groups is more restrictive than the definition for single homeomorphisms. The translation $T_{(0,1)}$ is a lift of the identity map of \mathbb{T}^2 but the group $\langle T_{(0,1)} \rangle$ is not a lift of the group $\{Id\}$.

Now we introduce a result proved by the second author in [19] that will be used to find global fixed points of nilpotent groups of diffeomorphisms of the torus.

Theorem 2.4. *Let G be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ such that $\text{Fix}(\phi)$ is a non-empty compact set for some $\phi \in G$. Then G has a global fixed point.*

In the above theorem, $\text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ denotes the set of C^1 orientation preserving diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^2 .

3. ROTATIONAL PROPERTIES

Let us introduce rotation vectors for $\phi \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Following [17], the rotation vectors of a lift $\tilde{\phi}$ are the limits of sequences of the form

$$\frac{\tilde{\phi}^{n_k}(\tilde{x}_k) - \tilde{x}_k}{n_k}$$

where $(n_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is an increasing sequence of positive integers and $(\tilde{x}_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is a sequence of points in \mathbb{R}^2 . This set will be denoted by $\rho(\tilde{\phi})$. We know from [17] that it is a non-empty compact and convex subset of \mathbb{R}^2 .

Equivalently we know that $\rho(\tilde{\phi}) = \{\rho_\mu(\tilde{\phi}) ; \mu \in \mathcal{P}(\phi)\}$ where $\mathcal{P}(\phi)$ is the set of ϕ -invariant Borel probability measures and

$$\rho_\mu(\tilde{\phi}) := \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} (\tilde{\phi} - Id) d\mu.$$

Notice that since ϕ belongs to $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ then $\tilde{\phi}$ commutes with the covering transformations and $\tilde{\phi} - Id$ descends to a well-defined map in \mathbb{T}^2 . The set $\rho(\tilde{\phi})$ depends on the lift $\tilde{\phi}$ of ϕ but it satisfies $\rho(T_v \circ \tilde{\phi}) = T_v(\rho(\tilde{\phi}))$ where T_v is the translation in \mathbb{R}^2 by the vector $v \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. In particular the projection $\rho(\phi)$ of $\rho(\tilde{\phi})$ in $\mathbb{T}^2 = \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ depends on ϕ but it does not depend on the lift $\tilde{\phi}$ of ϕ . In what follows we will be using frequently the next two well known results.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $\phi \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$, $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\phi)$ and $\psi \in \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. For all lifts to the universal covering $\tilde{\phi}$ and $\tilde{\psi}$ of ϕ and ψ respectively, we have :*

$$\tilde{\psi} \circ T_v = T_{[\psi](v)} \circ \tilde{\psi} \quad \text{and} \quad [\psi](\rho_\mu(\tilde{\phi})) = \rho_\nu(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1})$$

where $v \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $\nu = \psi_*(\mu)$.

Lemma 3.2. *Consider the subgroup $\text{Homeo}_{0,\mu}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ of $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ whose elements preserve a probability measure μ and let $\tilde{\text{Homeo}}_{0,\mu}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be the subgroup of $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$ consisting of all the lifts of elements of $\text{Homeo}_{0,\mu}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Then the map $\rho_\mu : \tilde{\text{Homeo}}_{0,\mu}(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a morphism of groups.*

The proof is obtained by a change of variable argument.

Let G be a subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. We denote by G_0 the subgroup of isotopic to the identity elements of G . By $\mathcal{P}(G)$ we denote the set $\cap_{\psi \in G} \mathcal{P}(\psi)$ of G -invariant Borel probability measures. We say that an element $\phi \in G_0$ is $\mathcal{P}(G)$ -irrotational if $\mathcal{P}(G) \neq \emptyset$ and there exists a lift $\tilde{\phi} \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$ of ϕ such that $\rho_\mu(\tilde{\phi}) = (0, 0)$ for all $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$.

We define $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ as the set of all the elements of G_0 that are $\mathcal{P}(G)$ -irrotational i.e.,

$$G_{\mathcal{I}} := \{ \phi \in G_0 ; \exists \text{ a lift } \tilde{\phi} \text{ s.t. } \rho_\mu(\tilde{\phi}) = (0, 0) \text{ for all } \mu \in \mathcal{P}(G) \}.$$

Moreover, it follows from Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2 that $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is a normal subgroup of G if $\mathcal{P}(G)$ is non-empty.

Now we introduce some new notations. Suppose given $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$. Following the convention about $\tilde{\phi}$ and ϕ we define the following sets :

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu &:= \{ \phi \in G_0 ; \exists \text{ a lift } \tilde{\phi} \text{ s.t. } \rho_\mu(\tilde{\phi}) = (0, 0) \} ; \\ \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu &:= \{ \tilde{\phi} \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^2) ; \phi \in G_0 \text{ and } \rho_\mu(\tilde{\phi}) = (0, 0) \} ; \\ \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}} &:= \{ \tilde{\phi} \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^2) ; \phi \in G_0 \text{ and } \rho_\nu(\tilde{\phi}) = (0, 0) \text{ for all } \nu \in \mathcal{P}(G) \} ; \end{aligned}$$

and we have

$$\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}} = \bigcap_{\nu \in \mathcal{P}(G)} \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^\nu. \quad (3.2.1)$$

Since $\rho_\mu : \tilde{\text{Homeo}}_{0,\mu}(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a morphism of groups, $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu$ (resp. $G_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}}$) are subgroups of $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$ (resp. $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$). Moreover, we have that $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$ and $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu$ are lifts of $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu$ respectively, since the natural projections $\tilde{\phi} \in \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu \xrightarrow{\kappa} \phi \in G_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu$ and $\tilde{\phi} \in \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}} \xrightarrow{\kappa} \phi \in G_{\mathcal{I}}$ are isomorphisms.

Clearly, we also have $G_{\mathcal{I}} \subset G_{\mathcal{I}}^\mu$ for any $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$. Notice that $\mathcal{P}(G)$ is non-empty if G is an amenable group. In particular $\mathcal{P}(G)$ is non-empty if G is a nilpotent group.

In the remainder of this section we will see that the $\mathcal{P}(G)$ -irrotational subgroup $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ of a nilpotent group $G \subset \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ is well-behaved with respect to lifts. In particular, if G has an element with Lefschetz number different from zero then we can even show the existence of a finite G -orbit (cf. Theorem 3.9).

Our goal in the remaining of this section is relating the rotational properties of a nilpotent group with the existence of lifts.

Lemma 3.3. *Let G be a subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ and let $\widehat{G} \subset \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be the subgroup of all lifts of elements of G . If $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$ then $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}, \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}, G_{\mathcal{I}}$ are normal subgroups of \widehat{G} and G respectively.*

Proof. Let $\tilde{\phi} \in \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\psi} \in \widehat{G}$. By definition and convention we conclude that $\phi \in G_0$, $\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\phi}) = (0, 0)$ and $\psi \in G$. Then $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1}$ is a lift of $\psi \circ \phi \circ \psi^{-1} \in G_0$. Since $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$ it follows from Lemma 3.1 that

$$\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1}) = [\psi](\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\phi})) = (0, 0).$$

Consequently we have that $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1} \in \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ and $\psi \circ \phi \circ \psi^{-1} \in G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$. As a consequence of relation (3.2.1) the groups $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ are normal subgroups of \widehat{G} and G respectively. \square

The existence of lifts for normal subgroups can be interpreted in terms of G -invariant measures when $L(\psi) \neq 0$ for some $\psi \in G$.

Proposition 3.4. *Let G be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ and let $\psi \in G$ such that $L(\psi) \neq 0$. Fix a lift $\tilde{\psi}$ of ψ and $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$. Consider a normal subgroup H of G with $H \subset G_0$. Then H has a lift \tilde{H} such that $\tilde{\psi} \tilde{H} \tilde{\psi}^{-1} = \tilde{H}$ if and only if $H \subset G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$. In such a case we have $\tilde{H} \subset \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$.*

Since H consists of isotopic to the identity homeomorphisms, for a fixed $\psi \in G$ we have that $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1}$ does not depend on the choice of the lift $\tilde{\psi}$ of ψ when $\phi \in H$. Consequently, the condition $\tilde{\psi} \tilde{H} \tilde{\psi}^{-1} = \tilde{H}$ does not depend on the choice of the lift $\tilde{\psi}$ of ψ .

Proof. First, if $H \subset G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ then $\tilde{H} = \kappa^{-1}(H)$ is a lift of H since the natural projection $\kappa : \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ is an isomorphism. Consider any $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H}$. We denote $h = \kappa(\tilde{h})$. From Lemma 3.3 we know that the lift $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1}$ of $\psi \circ h \circ \psi^{-1}$ is in $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ and we have $\kappa(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1}) = \psi \circ h \circ \psi^{-1}$. Since H is normal in G we have $\psi \circ h \circ \psi^{-1} \in H$ and then $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1} \in \tilde{H}$ by definition of \tilde{H} . Consequently, $\tilde{\psi} \tilde{H} \tilde{\psi}^{-1} = \tilde{H}$.

Now let us suppose that $H \subset G_0$ admits a lift \tilde{H} such that $\tilde{\psi} \tilde{H} \tilde{\psi}^{-1} = \tilde{H}$. We want to prove that $\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}) = (0, 0)$ for any $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H}$. For this it suffices to show by induction on j that $\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}) = (0, 0)$ for any $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H}$ such that $h \in H^j$ where $H^j = Z^{(j)}(G) \cap H$ and $j \geq 0$.

The result is obvious for $j = 0$. Suppose it holds true for some $j \geq 0$ and consider $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H}$ with $h \in H^{j+1}$. In that case the map $\psi \circ h \circ \psi^{-1} \circ h^{-1}$ belongs to H^j for any $\psi \in G$. Moreover we have that $\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1} \circ \tilde{h}^{-1}$ is contained in \tilde{H} by hypothesis and we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} (0, 0) &= \rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1} \circ \tilde{h}^{-1}) = \rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1}) + \rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}^{-1}) \\ &= [\psi](\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h})) - \rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}) = ([\psi] - Id)(\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h})). \end{aligned}$$

The first equality is given by the induction hypothesis. The others are given by Lemmas 3.2 and 3.1. Since $L(\psi) \neq 0$ we have from Lemma 1.2 that $1 \notin \text{spec}[\psi]$. Consequently, we deduce $\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}) = (0, 0)$ for any $h \in H^{j+1}$. We obtain $\tilde{H} \subset \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$. \square

Remark 3.5. Proposition 3.4 admits an analogue for the case of a surface S of genus $g \geq 2$. Let G be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(S)$. Any element $\phi \in G$ induces an element in $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ that represents its action on the first homology group. The group G_0 admits a canonical lift, the so called identity lift. The existence of such lift implies that all the homological rotation vectors of elements of G_0 with respect to measures in $\mathcal{P}(G)$ are equal to 0 if $\cap_{\phi \in G} \text{Ker}([\phi] - Id) = \{0\}$. The proof is analogous to the proof of Proposition 3.4.

The existence of a lift for a subgroup does not depend on the specific choice of an invariant measure. This property is made explicit in the next proposition.

Proposition 3.6. *Let G be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Suppose there exists $\psi \in G$ with $L(\psi) \neq 0$. Then we obtain $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}} = \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\nu}$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}} = G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ for any $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$. Moreover $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is a finite index normal subgroup of G_0 .*

Let us remind the reader that $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is a normal subgroup of G . This has been proved in Lemma 3.3.

Proof. Let $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$ and let $\psi \in G$ with $L(\psi) \neq 0$. From Lemma 3.3 we have $\tilde{\psi} \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\nu} \tilde{\psi}^{-1} = \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\nu}$. Moreover, we know that $G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\nu} \subset G_0$ is a normal subgroup of G . Then we obtain $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\nu} \subset \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ by Proposition 3.4. Consequently, we deduce $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}} = \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}} = G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ for any $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(G)$.

Now we will show that $G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ is a finite index normal subgroup of G_0 . For this let us denote $H^j = Z^{(j)}(G) \cap G_0$. We prove by induction on j that $H^j \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ is a finite index normal subgroup of H^j for any $j \geq 0$.

The result is clear for $j = 0$. Suppose it holds true for some $j \geq 0$. In this case there exists $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $g^k \in H^j \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ for any $g \in H^j$. On the other hand the μ -rotation vector associated to a lift of a homeomorphism in $H^j \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ is an element of \mathbb{Z}^2 by construction. In particular, we have that $k\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{g}) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ for any lift \tilde{g} of $g \in H^j$.

Let us consider $h \in H^{j+1}$. We know that $\psi \circ h \circ \psi^{-1} \circ h^{-1}$ is contained in H^j . Now fix lifts $\tilde{\psi}$ and \tilde{h} of ψ and h respectively. Then we have $k\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1} \circ \tilde{h}^{-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. Moreover, it follows from Lemmas 3.2 and 3.1 that :

$$k\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1} \circ \tilde{h}^{-1}) = k(\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\psi}^{-1}) - \rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h})) = k([\psi] - Id)(\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h})) \in \mathbb{Z}^2.$$

Since $L(\psi) \neq 0$ it follows from Lemma 1.2 that $1 \notin \text{spec}[\psi]$. Then, we have that all the entries of the matrix $k'([\psi] - Id)^{-1}$ are integer numbers where $k' = \det([\psi] - Id)$. Consequently we conclude that

$$kk'\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \quad \text{for any lift } \tilde{h} \text{ of } h \in H^{j+1}.$$

This property guarantee us that the group morphism

$$h \in H^{j+1} \longrightarrow kk'\rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 / (kk')\mathbb{Z}^2$$

is well defined on H^{j+1} . Furthermore, its kernel is the set

$$\{h \in H^{j+1} ; \rho_{\mu}(\tilde{h}) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\} = H^{j+1} \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$$

and we conclude that $H^{j+1} / (H^{j+1} \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu})$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}^2 / (kk')\mathbb{Z}^2$. Therefore $H^{j+1} \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}^{\mu}$ has index at most $(kk')^2$ in H^{j+1} and the proof is complete. \square

Example. We define

$$\widehat{H} = \{T_{(a,b)} ; a, b \in \mathbb{Z}/2^n\} \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{G} = \langle \widehat{H}, -Id \rangle \quad \text{where} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

We consider the subgroups H and G of diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{T}^2 whose lifts belong to \widehat{H} and \widehat{G} respectively. They are nilpotent subgroups of $\text{Diff}^\omega(\mathbb{T}^2)$. This is an example where $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is strictly contained in G_0 . Indeed G is a finite group such that $G_0 = H$ and $G_{\mathcal{I}} = \{Id\}$ since $\rho_\mu(T_{(a,b)}) = (a, b)$ for any $T_{(a,b)}$ -invariant Borel probability measure μ .

The next theorem implies Theorem 1.1. In its proof we use the following two lemmas. The proof of the first one was suggested to us by the referee.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $\tilde{\psi} \in \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be a lift of $\psi \in \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ such that $1 \notin \text{spec}[\psi]$. Then $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi})$ is a compact set.*

Proof. Since $A := [\psi]$ is homotopic to ψ , any choice of lifts \tilde{A} and $\tilde{\psi}$ are a uniform finite distance apart, i.e. there exists K such that $\|\tilde{A}(x) - \tilde{\psi}(x)\| < K$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ where $\|\cdot\|$ is the usual norm in \mathbb{R}^2 . Also, since $1 \notin \text{spec}(A)$ there exists $C > 0$ such that $\|Ax - x\| \geq C\|x\|$ for all x . It follows that $\|\tilde{\psi}(x) - x\| \geq C\|x\| - K$ for all x and hence $\|\tilde{\psi}(x) - x\| > 0$ for all x with $\|x\|$ sufficiently large. Therefore $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi})$ lies in a bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^2 . \square

Lemma 3.8. *Let \mathcal{G} be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ such that there exists $A \in \mathcal{G}$ with $1 \notin \text{spec}(A)$. Then there exists $B \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $1 \notin \text{spec}(B)$, $\det(B) = 1$ and $\langle B \rangle$ is a finite index normal subgroup of \mathcal{G} .*

Proof. We have that the group \mathcal{G} has the form: $\{N^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, $\{\pm N^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ for some $N \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ or it is conjugated to \mathcal{H} by Lemma 2.3. In the first case we have $1 \notin \text{spec}(N)$. We claim $1 \notin \text{spec}(N^2)$ if N is orientation-reversing. Otherwise $1 \in \text{spec}(N^2)$ implies $\text{spec}(N^2) = \{1\}$ since $\det(N^2) = 1$. We deduce $\text{spec}(N) = \{-1, 1\}$ as a consequence of $\det(N) = -1$. It contradicts $1 \notin \text{spec}(N)$. Thus we can choose $B = N$ if N is orientation-preserving and $B = N^2$ if N is orientation-reversing. Analogously in the case $\mathcal{G} = \{\pm N^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ we choose $B \in \{N^2, -N^2\}$ since $\det(N^2) = 1$ implies that $1 \in \text{spec}(N^2)$ and $1 \in \text{spec}(-N^2)$ can not hold simultaneously. We choose $B = -Id$ in the case where \mathcal{G} is conjugated to \mathcal{H} . \square

Theorem 3.9. *Let G be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Suppose there exists $\psi \in G$ such that $L(\psi) \neq 0$. Then $\text{Fix}(G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi) \neq \emptyset$ and the orbit of $p \in \text{Fix}(G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi)$ by G is finite and it is contained in $\text{Fix}(G_{\mathcal{I}})$.*

Proof. Let $[\cdot] : G \rightarrow \text{MCG}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ be the morphism of groups associating to each element of G its isotopy class in the mapping class group of the torus. Since $\ker([\cdot]) = G_0$ we obtain that G/G_0 is isomorphic to the nilpotent subgroup $[G]$ of $\text{MCG}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Following Lemmas 3.8 and 1.2 there exists an orientation-preserving $\psi \in G$ such that $L(\psi) \neq 0$ and $\langle [\psi] \rangle$ is a finite index subgroup of $[G]$. In particular $[\cdot]^{-1}\langle [\psi] \rangle$ is a finite index normal subgroup of G/G_0 and hence $\langle G_0, \psi \rangle$ is a finite index normal subgroup of G .

Since $L(\psi) \neq 0$, let us choose a lift $\tilde{\psi} \in \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ of ψ such that $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi}) \neq \emptyset$. From Lemma 3.7 we conclude that $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi})$ is a non-empty compact subset of \mathbb{R}^2 .

Now, we denote $J = \langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle$ and $\tilde{J} = \langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle \subset \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Since $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is a finite index subgroup of G_0 by Proposition 3.6 and G_0 is a normal subgroup of G it follows that J is a finite index subgroup of $\langle G_0, \psi \rangle$. Moreover, since $\langle G_0, \psi \rangle$ is a finite index subgroup of G we conclude that J is a finite index subgroup of G .

The group $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$ is normal in $\langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle$ since it is normal in \hat{G} as proved in Lemma 3.3. Then the derived group $\langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle'$ of $\langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle$ is contained in $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$ and hence the natural projection given by $\kappa : \langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle' \rightarrow \langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle'$ is an isomorphism. We deduce that \tilde{J} is a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Moreover, we know that $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi})$ is a non-empty compact set. Thus Theorem 2.4 guarantees that $\text{Fix}(\tilde{J}) \neq \emptyset$ and we conclude that $\langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle$ has a global fixed point.

On the other hand the group $\langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle$ is a finite index subgroup of G . Let $g_1, \dots, g_k \in G$ such that

$$G = \langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle \cup g_1 \langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle \cup \dots \cup g_k \langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle$$

and let $p \in \text{Fix}(\langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle)$. The orbit \mathcal{O} of p by G is given by

$$\mathcal{O} = \{p, g_1(p), \dots, g_k(p)\}$$

where $\phi(g_i(p)) = g_i \circ g_i^{-1} \circ \phi \circ g_i(p) = g_i(p)$ for every $\phi \in G_{\mathcal{I}}$ since $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is normal in G . Consequently, \mathcal{O} is contained in $\text{Fix}(G_{\mathcal{I}})$. \square

4. REPLACING \mathbb{T}^2 WITH THE COMPACT ANNULUS, THE KLEIN BOTTLE OR THE MÖBIUS STRIP

In this last section we remark that Theorem 1.1 is also true for the circle \mathbb{S}^1 , the compact annulus $\mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1]$, the Klein bottle and the compact Möbius strip.

For this, let us remind the reader that a homeomorphism of \mathbb{S}^1 has non-zero Lefschetz number if and only if it is orientation-reversing.

Proposition 4.1. *Theorem 1.1 stays true for nilpotent groups of homeomorphisms when we replace \mathbb{T}^2 with \mathbb{S}^1 .*

If the elements of the nilpotent group G are \mathbb{S}^1 -diffeomorphisms then Theorem 1.1 implies the above proposition. It suffices to pass from the nilpotent group G to the nilpotent group $G \times G$ where the element $(g_1, g_2) \in G \times G$ is given by

$$(g_1, g_2)(x, y) = (g_1(x), g_2(y)) \in \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 = \mathbb{T}^2$$

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{S}^1$. There exists an orientation-reversing $g \in G$ by hypothesis. We can apply Theorem 1.1 since $[g, g] = -Id$. Indeed the Lefschetz number of (g, g) is non-zero by Lemma 1.2.

When the elements of G are \mathbb{S}^1 -homeomorphisms we have the following proof.

Proof of Proposition 4.1. Let ψ be an orientation-reversing homeomorphism of a subgroup G of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{S}^1)$. The fixed point set of $\text{Fix}(\psi)$ contains exactly two points.

Analogously to Lemma 3.3 the group $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ of elements with $0 \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ rotation number is a normal subgroup of the group G_0 of orientation-preserving elements of G . We can proceed as in Proposition 3.6 to show that $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is a finite index subgroup of G_0 . More precisely the rotation numbers associated to elements of $H^j := Z^{(j)}(G) \cap G_0$ are contained in $(\mathbb{Z}/2^j)/\mathbb{Z}$ and $H^j \cap G_{\mathcal{I}} = \{\phi \in H^j : \text{Fix}(\psi) \subset \text{Fix}(\phi)\}$ for any $j \geq 0$. It is obvious for $j = 0$. Suppose it holds for some $j \geq 0$. Given $\phi \in H^{j+1}$ the element $\eta := \phi \circ \psi \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \psi^{-1}$ belongs to H^j and has rotation number $2\rho(\phi)$ where $\rho(\phi)$ is the rotation number of ϕ . Thus $\rho(\phi)$ belongs to $(\mathbb{Z}/2^{j+1})/\mathbb{Z}$. Moreover if $\phi \in G_{\mathcal{I}}$ then η belongs to $H^j \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}$. Since $\phi \circ \psi \circ \phi^{-1} = \eta \circ \psi$, we deduce $\phi(\text{Fix}(\psi)) = \text{Fix}(\eta \circ \psi)$. The induction hypothesis implies $\text{Fix}(\psi) \subset \text{Fix}(\eta \circ \psi)$. Since both ψ and $\eta \circ \psi$ are orientation-reversing, their fixed point sets contain exactly two points. As a consequence we obtain $\text{Fix}(\eta \circ \psi) = \text{Fix}(\psi)$ and then $\phi(\text{Fix}(\psi)) = \text{Fix}(\psi)$ for any $\phi \in H^{j+1} \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}$. The rotation number of ϕ is 0 and thus any periodic orbit of ϕ consists of fixed points. Hence $\text{Fix}(\psi) \subset \text{Fix}(\phi)$ for any $\phi \in H^{j+1} \cap G_{\mathcal{I}}$.

By applying the previous result for the nilpotency class j of G we obtain that $G_0/G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of the finite group $(\mathbb{Z}/2^j)/\mathbb{Z}$. In particular $G_{\mathcal{I}}$ is a finite index normal subgroup of G_0 . Moreover we get $\text{Fix}(\langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle) = \text{Fix}(\psi)$.

Since G_0 is a finite index subgroup of G , we have that $\langle G_{\mathcal{I}}, \psi \rangle$ is a finite index subgroup of G . Hence there exists a finite orbit of G whose intersection with $\text{Fix}(\psi)$ is non-empty. \square

Before proving Theorem 1.1 for the compact annulus let us remark that a homeomorphism of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1]$ has Lefschetz number different from zero if and only if it changes the orientation of the generator of the first singular homology group of the annulus.

Theorem 4.2. *Let \mathcal{N} be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1])$. If \mathcal{N} has some element with non-zero Lefschetz number then \mathcal{N} has a finite orbit. More precisely:*

- (i) \mathcal{N} has finite orbits in the annulus boundary when there exists an element of \mathcal{N} with non-zero Lefschetz number that leaves invariant each of the connected components of the annulus boundary;
- (ii) \mathcal{N} has finite orbits in the interior of the annulus if no connected component of the annulus boundary is \mathcal{N} -invariant.

Proof. Consider the subgroup \mathcal{N}' of \mathcal{N} whose elements leave invariant each one of the connected components of the boundary ∂A of the annulus $A := \mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1]$. Let us consider the proposed two cases.

CASE (i): The group \mathcal{N}' has finite orbits in both connected components of ∂A by Proposition 4.1. Since \mathcal{N}' is a subgroup of \mathcal{N} of index at most 2, it follows that \mathcal{N} has finite orbits contained in ∂A . The result holds true even when the group \mathcal{N} is contained in $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times [0, 1])$.

CASE (ii): To detect a finite orbit in the interior of the annulus we consider the double \mathbb{T}^2 of the annulus and the double of each element of \mathcal{N} . With this construction we obtain a nilpotent subgroup G of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. We claim that there exists $f_0 \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{N}'$ such that $L(f_0) \neq 0$. Otherwise $L(f)$ vanishes for any $f \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{N}'$ and there exists $f_1 \in \mathcal{N}'$ such that $L(f_1) \neq 0$ by hypothesis. We choose any $g_1 \in \mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{N}'$. We obtain $L(f_1 g_1) \neq 0$

since $f_1 g_1$ changes the orientation in $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z})$. Since $f_1 g_1$ belongs to $\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{N}'$ the result is proved. The class in the mapping class group of the double $\psi \in G$ of the map f_0 is given by the matrix

$$[\psi] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & n \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for some } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

We have $L(\psi) = 4$ since $L(\psi) = \det(Id - [\psi])$ by [4].

At this point we can not apply Theorem 1.1 in a straightforward way to obtain a finite orbit because the elements of G defined in the double of the annulus are not necessarily of class C^1 along the boundary of the annulus in \mathbb{T}^2 .

Nevertheless, following another referee's suggestion we can overcome this point using a recent result of K. Parkhe in [15]. He proves (cf. Theorem 5 and Remark 6 in section 2) there exists a homeomorphism of the annulus, supported in a small neighborhood of its boundary such that: the conjugate of the elements of G by this homeomorphism gives a C^1 -diffeomorphism that can be glued with itself to obtain a C^1 -diffeomorphisms in the double \mathbb{T}^2 of the annulus.

Of course the C^1 -diffeomorphism corresponding to the map ψ stays with non-zero Lefschetz number in \mathbb{T}^2 . Consequently, since ψ has no fixed point in the boundary of the annulus it follows from Theorem 3.9 that \mathcal{N} has a finite orbit in the interior of the annulus. \square

Remark 4.3. We also can prove the above result repeating the same arguments presented in the proof of Theorem 3.9. Let us remark that we use the C^1 differentiability in the proof of such theorem just to guarantee a global fixed point for $\langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle \subset \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ via Theorem 2.4. But we can do this in another way.

Let us fix the universal covering map $\pi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ such that the restrictions of π to the strips $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1/2]$ and $\mathbb{R} \times [1/2, 1]$ are the universal covering maps corresponding to the two copies of the annulus in the double.

The elements of $\tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$ have a trivial rotation vector with respect to the Borel probability measures invariant by the group G . Hence, the strips $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1/2]$ and $\mathbb{R} \times [1/2, 1]$ are invariant by all $\tilde{\phi} \in \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$.

On the other hand we know that, in the double, the map ψ has a fixed point in the interior of each copy of the annulus since $L(\psi) \neq 0$ and ψ permutes the connected components of the annulus. Now, consider a lift $\tilde{\psi}$ having a fixed point in the strip $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1/2]$. Then, from Lemma 3.7 we know that $\text{Fix}(\tilde{\psi})$ is a non-empty compact set. Moreover we have that the strip $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1/2]$ is also invariant by $\tilde{\psi}$. Consequently, we can apply Theorem 2.4 to the nilpotent group given by the restriction of the elements of $\langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle$ to the strip $\mathbb{R} \times (0, 1/2)$ obtaining a global fixed point for the group $\langle \tilde{G}_{\mathcal{I}}, \tilde{\psi} \rangle$. Following the end of the proof of Theorem 3.9 we conclude the existence of a finite orbit for the group G and consequently, the group \mathcal{N} has a finite orbit in the interior of the annulus.

In what follows let $\Pi : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^2$ be the 2-fold orientation covering map of the Klein bottle \mathbb{K}^2 by \mathbb{T}^2 and let us denote by σ the non-trivial lift of the identity map by Π . Given a subgroup G of $\text{Homeo}(\mathbb{K}^2)$, let us denote by $\hat{G} \subset \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ the subgroup of all lifts of elements of G .

Given an element $\phi \in G$ its distinct lifts to \mathbb{T}^2 by Π are $\tilde{\phi}$ and $\sigma \circ \tilde{\phi}$. Hence we have that the lifts of $\phi \in G$ by Π commute with the covering transformations since the lifts $\tilde{\phi} \circ \sigma$ and $\sigma \circ \tilde{\phi}$ are different from $\tilde{\phi}$ and then equal. This property implies that if G is a nilpotent group with nilpotent class $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ then \hat{G} is also a nilpotent group, with nilpotent class at most $n + 1$.

Moreover, if $\psi \in \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{K}^2)$ then the Lefschetz numbers of the lifts of ψ by Π are $2L(\psi)$ and 0. Consequently, if G has an element with non-trivial Lefschetz number then \hat{G} has the same property and we obtain the following corollary of Theorem 1.1.

Corollary 4.4. *Let G be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{K}^2)$. If G has some element whose Lefschetz number is different from zero then G has a finite orbit.*

Repeating for the Möbius strip the above arguments presented in this section for the annulus and for the Klein bottle we conclude the following corollary of Theorem 4.2.

Corollary 4.5. *Let \mathcal{N} be a nilpotent subgroup of the group of all C^1 -diffeomorphisms of the compact Möbius strip. If \mathcal{N} has some element f with $L(f) \neq 0$ then \mathcal{N} has finite orbits in the boundary and in the interior of the Möbius strip.*

The C^1 hypothesis is not necessary to find finite orbits in the boundary of the Möbius strip. Such a boundary has one connected component that is homeomorphic to a circle. Hence there exist finite orbits in the boundary by Proposition 4.1. Finally let us remind the reader that the non-trivial covering transformation σ associated to the 2-fold orientation covering of the compact Möbius strip by the compact annulus, permutes the connected components of the boundary of the annulus. In that case, one of the lifts $\tilde{\psi}, \sigma \circ \tilde{\psi}$ permutes such components. There exists an interior finite orbit by Theorem 4.2.

APPENDIX A. PROOF OF LEMMA 2.3

Let \mathcal{G} be a nilpotent subgroup of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$. Consider the natural mapping $\tau : \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. We denote $G_+ = \tau(\mathcal{G} \cap \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z}))$ and $G = \tau(\mathcal{G})$. It suffices to show that either G is cyclic or \mathcal{G} is conjugated to \mathcal{H} .

If G_+ is trivial then G is a group of cardinality at most 2. We suppose from now on that G_+ is non-trivial.

The group G_+ is a nilpotent Fuchsian group. Since its center is non-trivial all elements share the same fixed point set. Hence G_+ is a cyclic group $\langle \alpha \rangle$ (cf. [14, Theorems 2.3.2 and 2.3.5] for further details).

Since G is nilpotent, its subset $\text{Tor}(G)$ of finite order elements is a normal subgroup of G [13, Theorem 16.2.7]. Suppose that $\text{Tor}(G)$ is non-trivial. We claim that G is finite. Since every non-trivial normal subgroup of a nilpotent group H contains a non trivial element of the center of H , the group $\text{Tor}(G) \cap Z(G)$ is non-trivial [13, Theorem 16.2.3]. If $\text{Tor}(G) \cap G_+ \neq \{Id\}$ then G_+ is finite and so is G . In the remaining case there exists a non-trivial element $\beta \in \text{Tor}(G) \cap Z(G)$ that necessarily belongs to $G \setminus G_+$. Consider an element $B \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $\tau(B) = \beta$. The matrix B has finite order; thus its eigenvalues are roots of the unit. The matrix B does not have a non-real eigenvalue λ since otherwise $\det(B) = \lambda \bar{\lambda} = 1$ and this contradicts $\tau(B) \notin G_+$.

Hence the eigenvalues of B are necessarily 1 and -1 and we can diagonalize B up to conjugation by a matrix in $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Q})$. Since $\tau(B) \in Z(G)$ we obtain either $[C, B] = \mathrm{Id}$ or $[C, B] = -\mathrm{Id}$ for any $C \in \mathcal{G}$. We denote $\mathcal{G}_1 = \{C \in \mathcal{G} ; [C, B] = \mathrm{Id}\}$; it is a normal subgroup of \mathcal{G} of index at most 2. The eigenvalue associated to an eigenvector in $\mathbb{Q}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ of a matrix E in $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is always 1 or -1 . We deduce that C is diagonal in the base diagonalizing B with entries in $\{1, -1\}$ for any $C \in \mathcal{G}_1$. Hence the cardinality of \mathcal{G}_1 is less or equal than 4 and G is finite.

Since G_+ is a normal subgroup of G , there exists a non-trivial element $\gamma \in G_+ \cap Z(G)$. Suppose γ is parabolic (i.e. $\#(\mathrm{Fix}(\gamma)) = 1$). The restriction of γ to the circle $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ has exactly a fixed point and all the remaining orbits are infinite. Let us show that γ does not commute with any orientation-reversing homeomorphism η of the circle $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ by contradiction. Indeed $\gamma \circ \eta = \eta \circ \gamma$ implies $\gamma(\mathrm{Fix}(\eta)) = \mathrm{Fix}(\eta)$. Moreover $\mathrm{Fix}(\eta)$ contains exactly two points if $\eta|_{\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}}$ is orientation-reversing. We deduce that the two points of $\mathrm{Fix}(\eta)$ have finite orbits for γ , obtaining a contradiction since there is just one point whose orbit by γ is finite. Therefore the groups G_+ and G coincide and then G is cyclic.

Suppose that γ is hyperbolic, it has 2 fixed points in $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ and no other finite orbit. We already know that $\mathrm{Fix}(\gamma) = \mathrm{Fix}(\eta)$ for any $\eta \in G_+ \setminus \{\mathrm{Id}\}$. Given $\eta \in G \setminus G_+$ the properties $\gamma(\mathrm{Fix}(\eta)) = \mathrm{Fix}(\eta)$ and $\#(\mathrm{Fix}(\eta)) = 2$ imply $\mathrm{Fix}(\eta) \subset \mathrm{Fix}(\gamma)$ and then $\mathrm{Fix}(\eta) = \mathrm{Fix}(\gamma)$. We obtain $\mathrm{Fix}(\gamma) = \mathrm{Fix}(\eta)$ for any $\eta \in G \setminus \{\mathrm{Id}\}$. Fix $p_0 \in \mathrm{Fix}(\gamma)$, we define $\zeta : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$ and $|\zeta| : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ as $\zeta(\eta) = \eta'(p_0)$ and $|\zeta|(\eta) = |\eta'(p_0)|$ respectively. The map ζ is injective since a Möbius transformation that has two different fixed points (the elements of $\mathrm{Fix}(\gamma)$) and whose multiplier at one of them is equal to 1, it is the identity map. Since $\zeta(G_+)$ is a cyclic subgroup of \mathbb{R}^+ we conclude that $|\zeta|(G)$ is a discrete closed subgroup of \mathbb{R}^+ . In particular $|\zeta|(G)$ is cyclic. Then there exists $\eta_0 \in G$ such that $|\eta_0'(p_0)|$ generates $|\zeta|(G)$. We claim $G = \langle \eta_0 \rangle$ and in particular that G is cyclic. Otherwise there exists an element $\eta_1 \in G$ such that $\zeta(\eta_1) = -1$. Then η_1 is an element of order 2 of G since ζ is injective. Since $\eta_1 \in \mathrm{Tor}(G) \setminus \{\mathrm{Id}\}$, G is finite. This contradicts that γ is hyperbolic.

The unique remaining case corresponds to the situation where γ is of finite order. The group G is a finite nilpotent group of Möbius transformations. The finite groups of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of the Riemann sphere are isomorphic to a cyclic group C_n , a dihedral group D_n , A_4 , S_4 or A_5 [20, Theorem 2.6.1]. The groups A_4 , S_4 or A_5 are not nilpotent. Moreover D_n is nilpotent if and only if n is a power of 2. Thus if G is not cyclic then it is a dihedral group D_{2^m} with 2^{m+1} elements for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. It is easy to see that the periodic elements of $\tau(\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}))$ have order 1, 2 or 3. Since D_{2^m} contains a cyclic group with 2^m elements we deduce that G is the group D_2 . Let A be a matrix such that $\tau(A) = \alpha$. Since α belongs to G_+ and has order 2, we deduce $A \notin \{\mathrm{Id}, -\mathrm{Id}\}$, $A^2 \in \{\mathrm{Id}, -\mathrm{Id}\}$ and $\det(A) = 1$. These properties imply $A^2 = -\mathrm{Id}$ and $\mathrm{spec}(A) = \{i, -i\}$. The kernel of $\tau|_{\mathcal{G}}$ is equal to $\{\mathrm{Id}, -\mathrm{Id}\}$, in particular \mathcal{G} has 8 elements. Consider a matrix $B \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $\tau(B) \notin G_+$. Analogously as in the fourth paragraph the matrix B satisfies $\mathrm{spec}(B) = \{1, -1\}$ and it is diagonalizable by a change of coordinates in $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Q})$. Moreover A does not commute

with B since otherwise $\text{spec}(A) \subset \mathbb{R}$. Since $[A, B] = -Id$ we obtain :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for some } a \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

Up to a further change of coordinates we can suppose that $a = 1$. This implies $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{H}$. Since A has order 4, B has order 2 and $BAB^{-1} = A^{-1}$, the group \mathcal{H} is isomorphic to D_4 .

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